(c) and (d) No, Sir. Against a target of 621.5 Billion Units, power generation to the tune of 512.266 Billion units has already been achieved upto 31 st January, 2006.

Distinct electricity supply system for rural areas

482. SHRISANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRIMOOLCHAND MEENA: Will the

Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the States have completed notification of rural areas as required under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if not, the details of non-complaint States and the reasons for their non-compliance;

(c) what steps are being taken to expedite such notification;

(d) whether Government propose to create a distinct electricity supply system for the rural areas as envisaged in the Mid-Term review of current Plan; and

(e) if so, the detailed time-frame therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINOE): (a) to (c) Notification of rural areas is one of the pre-conditions for implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) All the States entering into agreements under the scheme have to notify rural areas. Twelve States (12) namely Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Chnattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Bihar Jharkhand, Orissa, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland have already notified rural areas under Electricity Act, 2003. Others are in the process of notifying the same. Ministry of Power is pursuing with States to expedite it.

(d) and (e) Mid-Term appraisal States that, "The Electricity Act de-licenses notified rural areas completely for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. However, this requires that the States notify rural areas. Such notification could see the emergence of independent rural suppliers of electricity." Under RGGVY, *inter-alia* there is a provision of

setting up of Decentralised Distribution Generation (DDG) and Supply system from conventional sources for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective provided it is not covered under the programme of Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remote village electrification programme of 25,000 villages. The scheme is being implemented overaperiod of four years, completing in 2009.

Power shortage in **Rajasthan**

483. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is facing acute power shortage;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to bridge the gap between the actual demand and supply;

(c) the details of production and demand during the last three years;

(d) the details of the new power projects, if any, cleared by Government in Rajasthan, during last three years;

(e) whether any proposals are still pending for clearance;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(g) the present status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRISUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) During the period April—January, 2006, energy and peak shortage in Rajasthan was 3.3% and 11.6% respectively.

(b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State is in the purview of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned. Government of India only supplements the efforts of State Government (s) by commissioning power projects through Central Public Sector Undertakings. The following assistance has been provided by the Central Government during the current year to the State of Rajasthan to improve the power supply position in the State:

Firm share of power of Rajasthan from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) in Northern Region (NR) increased by 77 MW with the commissioning